

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Generally fair to-day and to-morrow;  
little change in temperature.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 60.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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## PEACE TREATY "LEAK" IS EXPLAINED TO SENATE BY ROOT; H. P. DAVIDSON GAVE HIM COPY OBTAINED FROM T. W. LAMONT; BIG FOUR STANDS ON PACT; WILL GO TO GERMANS AT ONCE

### TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE STARTS; WIRES ARE OPEN

Between 15,000 and 25,000 Operators in Country Quit, Union Head Claims.

### BIG WALKOUT DENIED

Head of Western Union Tells Burleson Only 175 Men Struck.

No interruption in the delivery of telegraph messages either by land wires or cable resulted from the strike of the Commercial Telegraphers Union which started yesterday all over the United States.

The claims of the opposing leaders were amusingly at variance.

"It is not a strike, but a slight irritation," is the way Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, put it.

Mr. Carlton telephoned Postmaster-General Burleson and Assistant Postmaster-General Koons yesterday that the system was working smoothly and that reports from all over the country showed only 175 operators had quit their posts. In New York city, he said, but eleven operators employed by the Western Union joined the strike.

Postal Telegraph operators quit in most of the newspaper offices of the city, but virtually none of the Western Union men quit their posts. In the New York Tribune, the New York Times, the World, the New York Herald and the Sun one Postal operator kept the wire open in each office. Usually there are a half dozen at each place. Despatches usually carried over the Postal were sent on Western Union wires.

Percy Thomas, deputy international president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, estimated last night that between 15,000 and 25,000 operators in the country were out. More than 1,000 quit in New York, he said, and more than 50 per cent. of the strikers are Western Union employees.

### Strike Gets Mild Start.

The strike had not a successful start. It was apparent at a clock yesterday morning that several hundred employees of the Western Union and Postal systems were out. They paraded around City Hall, and later, carrying placards, picketed all the telegraph offices in the city.

Five hundred attended their meeting in the Pulitzer Assembly Hall yesterday afternoon. Most of them were young and the girls in the meeting comprised about 30 per cent. of the total gathering. This was explained by the strike leaders in the statement that the older operators were doing picket duty.

At this meeting Mr. Thomas told the operators that the strike looked particularly hopeful and that the delivery of messages was delayed to a great extent as a result of it. In Chicago, he said, the Postal strike was successful, and that while the Postal was not entirely paralyzed by the walkout, its service was seriously interfered with.

He said 12,000 Western Union men were out, according to conservative reports from all over the country.

Mention of the name of Postmaster-General Burleson was greeted with a storm of catcalls, hisses and boos by the operators. Mr. Thomas said: "It must be remembered that Carlton has the strong support of Mr. Burleson. Burleson has flouted all of President Wilson's orders against discrimination. I venture to say no Hindu fakir can balance himself or disappear like Burleson. He is a master wire magician. Now you have the wires, now you haven't."

### Brokers Operators Stick to Jobs.

Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, pledged the support of her workers to the telegraphers' cause. Among the strikers who attended the meeting was James Saelow of the Eighth Field Signal Battalion, Fourth Division, who was stationed at Nivern, France, during the war. He is rated as the most expert operator in the Postal and while in the service he handled all messages to President Wilson and General Pershing.

The District Council, No. 18, passed a resolution calling upon President S. J. Koenigkamp to order out the brokerage operators. Their strike cannot be successful, several said, unless the 3,500 financial telegraphers quit and so far they have refused to leave their posts. Talk with several of the 700 who are employed in Wall Street developed no disposition upon their part to join the strike.

Neither will the cable operators go out. Six of them are said to have attended the strike meeting yesterday. But the cable offices yesterday showed a man at every desk and all the normal amount of business being taken care of without delay. There is the usual delay arising out of the congestion of Government and press despatches, but the strike apparently has affected these offices in no way.

The Mackay companies, controlling cables to England and France, the Commercial Pacific Cable to Japan and the Philippines, the United States and Hayti cables and the Halifax and Bermuda cables are all unaffected by the walkout.

### Handley-Page Biplane May Start To-morrow.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., June 11.—Officers of the Handley-Page biplane announced to-day that they expected to start Friday on the transatlantic flight if weather conditions were favorable.

The big machine, which made a successful trial flight yesterday, was being prepared for a second preliminary cruise to-morrow.

### TRANSPORT HIT BY FREIGHTER

Graf Waldersee Rammed 38 Miles Off Sandy Hook, Outward Bound.

### OTHERS STAND BY HER

Engine Room Reported Filling After Collision—Has Crew of 500.

The United States Army transport Graf Waldersee, one of the seized German steamships taken over by this Government, was rammed late last night 38 miles off Sandy Hook by the Shipping Board freight steamship Redondo.

Wireless messages to the army and navy headquarters in Hoboken announced the accident and said that the big transport Leviathan and the U. S. S. Patricia were standing by the Graf Waldersee. The Graf Waldersee left Pier 1, Hoboken, at 8:30 last night and was bound for Brest. The Redondo is understood to have been on her way into New York.

At 1 o'clock this morning a wireless report from the Graf Waldersee to the commandant of the local naval district said the passengers and crew of the transport were being taken off by the Patricia and requested that tugsa be sent immediately. The engine room and fire room of the Graf Waldersee were flooded, this message said, but it was believed the transport would remain afloat. In view of this report the rescue for tugsa was interpreted as indicating they were wanted to tow the injured vessel back to this port.

Army records showed that the nine army passengers aboard the Graf Waldersee were Col. Frank G. Mauldin, Coast Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Robert O. Edwards, Coast Artillery; Major Joseph C. Haw, Coast Artillery; Major James Longstreet, cavalry; Capt. Guy R. Doane, Quartermaster Corps; First Lieut. Thomas B. Steel, infantry; Second Lieut. Charles R. Gildart, John H. Lewis and Hugh A. Palmer, all of the Field Artillery.

No details of the damage to the transport were contained in the early reports, which explained that there were only last night on board the transport Von Steuben, which left Hoboken at 5:45, just before the Graf Waldersee got under way.

The Graf Waldersee is a steel twin screw liner, 12,193 tons displacement. She is one of the crack boats of the Hamburg-American Line, and was built in Hamburg, Germany.

The Redondo is one of the boats of the Bethlehem Ship Corporation turned out last year for the United States Shipping Board. She is a 12,101-ton steel ship of about 4,114 tons displacement.

The commandant of the local naval district reported to the Navy Department early this morning that the Graf Waldersee was not in serious danger. The Navy Department announced also that reports received there indicated also that several more rammed and sunk the steamship Norge in the Elbe River. She passed formally into possession of the United States as a transport on March 21.

### SHIPS CRASH; ONE SINKING.

Yankee Abandoned by Crew Off Fire Island.

The Italian steamship Argentina came in collision with the steamship Yankee, operated by the United States Shipping Board, off Fire Island light last night. The Yankee was reported to be leaking so badly that she was abandoned by her captain and crew, who were taken aboard the Argentina.

### France Recognizes Greater Serbia.

BELGRADE, June 11.—The French Minister here has informed the Belgrade Government that France has officially recognized the Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian State.

### ONLY FIVE DAYS TO BE ALLOWED FOR SIGNATURE

Allies Decide That There Shall Be No More Negotiations.

### REPARATION NOT FIXED

Plebiscite Promised in Silesia and Size of Armies on the Rhine Is Limited.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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PARIS, June 11.—The Council of Four, it has been definitely decided, will stand by the treaty agreement as reached. The answer to the German counter proposals will be sent Friday or Saturday and the Germans will get exactly five days to sign or refuse to sign. All further negotiations will be prohibited.

While the treaty will not be changed the Allies' answer takes the form of a long letter, explaining the features objected to in a way to give encouragement to the Germans that the Allies do not mean to crush them.

While the reparation sum is not named there will be a promise to do so speedily.

The answer is framed in a friendly spirit, and while there is optimism in some quarters it would appear that the answer gives but little satisfaction to the Germans, and there is grave doubt in many minds that they will sign. The agreement represents another victory by Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George swinging back to a stand pat attitude on the treaty.

### Promised Place in League.

The answer promises a Silesian plebiscite and fixes the cost and size of the Rhine armies. Germany is also promised admission to the League of Nations when she disarms and complies with certain conditions.

Thus to-day's developments make certain that next week will see the crisis of the peace negotiations, the issue now being in German hands. Upon their action the world will now await with breathless interest.

The agreement reached by the Big Four in regard to the answer to the German counter proposals may be upset at the last minute by Premier Lloyd George, but the discussions seem to have ended Tuesday night on all the principal points. If there is any delay now it will most likely be caused by the process of drafting the answer, which in many respects will be the most important part of the Peace Conference's work.

From the trend of discussion yesterday it is possible to forecast now with some degree of accuracy the nature of this response. In the first place, as THE SUN has indicated, the treaty itself will not be changed, but what the Allies propose to do is to invite a long letter to the Germans, which will be an interpretation virtually of clauses to which they have objected. In this letter every effort will be made to demonstrate that the treaty is not as drastic as they have been led to believe. The Allies will insist that the German delegates have put a wrong interpretation on many of the clauses, after which they will proceed to make their own interpretations.

### No Intention to Enslave.

For example, regarding reparations the Allies will say that the Germans are entirely wrong in believing that it is the purpose of the victors to crush and enslave the Germans; that they never intended to withhold raw materials from Germany; rob her of trade secrets; dictate her taxation measures or leave her long in the dark as to what she is to pay. The sum will not be named now, but there will be a promise that the Reparation Commission shall determine it in the shortest possible time, possibly four months.

This represents a compromise reached in the battle over the question of fixing the sum. In regard to Silesia the Allies will recognize the necessity of adjusting the matter satisfactorily and will proclaim their intention of holding plebiscites in certain disputed territories. In regard to the Rhine the Allies will say that it never was their intention to crush Germany with a heavy army of occupation and probably will fix the size of the army and the period of time

### GERMANS READY TO SIGN TERMS IF IT'S POSSIBLE

Material Changes Needed to Prevent Split in Cabinet and Assembly.

### SITUATION NOW ACUTE

Bernstorff Urges Acceptance of Treaty to Prevent Outburst of Anarchy.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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BERLIN, June 10 (delayed).—"Germany will sign the peace treaty if the allied answer to our counter proposals makes it possible for us to do so."

That statement was made to-day by one of the Cabinet members and seems to sum up the situation on the eve of the expected reply. Over that word "possible" and another vital word, "material"—since the Government is on record against signing unless "material" changes are made in the treaty—a bitter fight may break out both in the Cabinet and in the National Assembly.

The situation in Germany has entered its most acute phase. There is heavy suspense, and except in East Prussia and Silesia, where feeling runs high, the public shows signs of relapsing into a state of apathy. But in official circles the strain is plainly visible.

Despatches to-day to the effect that the Council of Four had recommended the immediate admission of Germany to the League of Nations seemed to afford some satisfaction. But in the main the news continued conflicting as ever as to what is going on in Paris.

The Cabinet and parliamentary circles seem divided into two camps, one sceptical to the point of pessimism that the coming answer can be accepted by the Government, the other hopeful. This party regards the length of time taken by the Allies in framing their answer as a good sign.

### Day and Date Cause Doubt.

It is expected that the answer will be handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau Friday. That day, being the thirteenth, is not regarded favorably by the superstitiously inclined.

Chancellor Scheidemann gave a garden party to-night in the park near the Chancellor's palace, to which the entire Cabinet, leading parliamentarians, including members of the Peace Committee in the National Assembly, were invited. The Premier, together with Defence Minister Noske, will leave to-morrow to attend the annual convention of the Majority Socialist party, where they will give an account of their stewardship and justify their policy.

The convention opened this afternoon with more than a hundred resolutions filed, many of them directed against Noske and Scheidemann. It is predicted these will be voted down. Erzberger, Bernstorff and the remainder of the Government officials expect to go to Weimar Thursday to attend the National Assembly, which is scheduled to meet Friday.

Count Rantzau, according to present plans, will come direct to Weimar to confer with the Government, after which the question of signing or not signing will be submitted to the National Assembly. The Government it can be depended upon will not announce its decision until after the National Assembly has made known its attitude.

Unless the changes in the draft go

Continued on Fifth Page.

### Rhine Paper Thanks Sun Fund for Tobacco.

"WATCH on the Rhine" is published at Headquarters of the Third Division at Andernach, Germany. According to the news editor the whole staff smoked lately on THE SUN Tobacco Fund gifts.

A new grist of cards from the Army of Occupation, as will be seen by reading quotations from them on page 8, ask donors to look out for jobs for returned soldiers.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

### Pershing To Send 375,000 Men Home This Month and Smash All Records

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 11.—Gen. Pershing has advised that he proposes to transport 375,000 men homeward during June. This breaks all previous records for moving troops overseas and exceeds the number Great Britain moved across the Channel in any month.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Further reduction in the size of the army to be maintained for the next fiscal year was tentatively agreed upon by the House to-day in deciding to base appropriations for pay and maintenance on an army of 300,000 men instead of 400,000, as recommended by the House Military Committee.

The War Department had recommended providing for an army of 509,000.

The controversy over the army's size was brought to a test vote when an item of \$28,605,000 for the pay of line officers came up for consideration. Representative La Guardia, Republican of New York, moved that it be reduced to \$20,200,000, making it in proportion to an army of 300,000 men. After two hours debate the amendment was passed by a vote of 59 to 37.

### HEAVY CUTS IN DANIELS'S BILLS

House Naval Committee to Report Measure Carrying \$800,000,000.

### \$32.50 A MONTH FOR MEN

Composites of Battle Cruisers and Battleships Are Not Provided For.

### Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The House Naval Committee completed to-day its draft of the naval appropriation bill and will report it to-morrow to the House carrying about \$800,000,000, or about \$120,000,000 less than the same measure carried last year.

The committee asked the committee for about \$800,000,000 more than it decided to appropriate, but the Republican axe was swung into this measure as it was into the army appropriation bill and the bill providing funds for the Railroad Administration. It is expected to be laid before the House for consideration later in the week, when the army bill has been disposed of.

The authorized navy building programme is provided for by bills in authorization carried for any construction beyond that. This decision was in line with the desires of the Secretary and the Department that the navy programme for a great navy be held in abeyance until winter.

The navy personnel is put at 241,000 men, and the committee determined that from October 1 to January 1 and 170,000 from that date until the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1920.

A permanent increase was made in the pay of enlisted men to make an average of \$32.50 a month instead of \$17.50 a month. This higher rate is provided for enlisted men. Mr. Daniels recommended a pay increase beyond this figure for later in the year, and asked that the wartime pay be retained for the present. For pay of personnel the bill carries but \$163,000,000, of which about \$25,000,000 is to take care of increases.

The committee decided to recommend \$150,000,000 for aviation, less than the Secretary desired.

The committee provided appropriations for new construction at naval stations on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, thus indicating its desire that there be two American fleets of about equal strength on the two main coasts of the country.

For ship construction of authorized vessels the bill carries about \$125,000,000. These ships will be constructed for the most part on the plans and specifications formerly made, the suggestions for composite ships to combine some of the qualities of battle cruisers and battleships having been abandoned on the advice of the Navy General Board. There may be some change made for slightly heavier armament at a small sacrifice of speed.

### PRINCE CHARLES SHOOT'S HIMSELF

Heir to Rumanian Throne Had Married Untitled Girl.

PARIS, June 11.—Crown Prince Charles of Rumania is suffering from a self-inflicted bullet wound in the leg, according to news reaching Paris. The wound is not regarded as serious.

The Crown Prince's act, which has caused a sensation in Bucharest, is said to have been prompted by the King's insistence that the Prince make a six months trip to Japan, to forget the girl from whom he was forced by his royal parents to obtain a divorce because she was neither titled nor wealthy.

The Queen has done her utmost to divert Prince Charles's mind from the girl by trying to interest him actively in her charitable works, but Charles is still deeply attached to his former wife and frequently has been seen in her company.

### SULTAN'S PALACE BURNED.

Yildiz Kiosk, Sultan's Seat, Is Destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8 (delayed).—The palace of the Yildiz Kiosk, occupied by the Sultan, was destroyed by fire to-day.

### LEAGUE FIGHT OPENS TO-DAY

Knox Resolution Likely to Be Reported On-at Once.

### M'CUMBER AGAINST IT

Republicans to Seek Immediate Action by Senate and Predict Victory.

### Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The direct fight on the League of Nations will open to-morrow in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate when the Knox resolution of advice to the President and the Paris Peace Congress will come up for the committee's consideration.

Senator Knox will press for an immediate report and the statements by him and Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Administration leader, against it, indicate that both expected it would be reported to-morrow. The Democrats might possibly delay it a day, but hardly longer.

It is expected to be reported by a vote of 9 to 8; the nine being Republicans and the eight all being Democrats save Mr. McCumber (N. D.), who though a Republican is standing firmly with the Democrats on this question.

There will be an immediate effort in the Senate to make the resolution the unfinished business and on this the first fight will turn. Mr. Knox said he was confident there would be votes to adopt this motion; Mr. Hitchcock was just as confident there would not be.

It developed that at least one Republican, Mr. Norris (Neb.), will vote with the Democrats in addition to Mr. McCumber. On the other hand, Mr. Reed (Mo.) will vote with the Republicans. That would make the Senate a tie if all others stood by their respective parties. But in addition the Democrats claim two or three other Republicans, while the Republicans expect some Democratic gains.

The purpose of the Republican leaders in forcing the fight immediately is to take action before the Paris Congress has adjourned and to notify it of the Senate's attitude. It is hoped that the resolution passes or not the discussion and the showing of an opposition more than sufficient to reject the treaty—that is, exceeding one-third of the membership of the Senate—will convince Paris that the time has come when concessions must be made to the opposition in this country.

"A survey of the opinion of the Senate I am informed indicates that we will have the votes to pass the resolution," said Senator Knox. "I have not made a detailed investigation myself, however. The resolution is not intended to embarrass but to help Paris."

"If they had made peace immediately instead of undertaking to make a League of Nations Europe would have been composed by this time. It is the delays that are making matters constantly worse, and this is an effort to hasten a result."

Senator Hitchcock considered the effort to force such a resolution to passage now was a fearful menace to the world. "Of course," he said, "it was an effort to hasten the peace, but it is a mistake to think that it will be a long and hard one to do; but it might as well come now as any time. At any rate it will be impossible for the peace treaty will be signed."

### Yildiz Kiosk, Sultan's Seat, Is Destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8 (delayed).—The palace of the Yildiz Kiosk, occupied by the Sultan, was destroyed by fire to-day.

The Yildiz Kiosk has been the official home of the Sultan of Turkey for several years. In the palace the Sultan received his Ministers and foreign diplomats. The Kiosk, which includes other buildings, is removed from the noise and bustle of the city. It was at one time the home of Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

### EUROPE HOPES U. S. WILL MAKE GIFTS OF LOANS

Vanderlip Says Frenchmen and Englishmen Argue to Cancel Debts.

### TOTAL IS \$9,500,000,000

Help Must Be Extended, Senators Hear, or Civilization Is in Peril.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The whole civilization of Europe is threatened by prevailing conditions and there is the most urgent need of financial interests of the United States and other nations uniting to supply credit so that European nations can buy American products. This situation not only exists but America's interest in it is vital, Frank A. Vanderlip, retiring president of the National City Bank, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day.

Mr. Vanderlip appeared ostensibly as a witness before the committee in its successful effort to find out how copies of the peace treaty got into the hands of certain men in New York. Mr. Vanderlip disposed of this so far as he was concerned in a few seconds, but kept the committee closely interested in his outline of what American banking interests must do now to save the Old World.

However, in answer to a question put by Senator Knox Mr. Vanderlip made it extremely clear that he did not think the United States should undertake to guarantee the political independence or territorial integrity of any nation as a part of his plan. He pointedly would have Russia out of any plan for help from outside for European industry, while the Bolshevik Government maintains control there.

### Blanket Aid Is Needed.

"I feel," said Mr. Vanderlip, "that the situation in Europe is such that Europe must be regarded now as a whole; that it will not do to aid one country or even a group of countries and leave others unaided."

"Later Mr. Vanderlip excepted Russia. "There is a paralysis of industry in Europe that leads to a lack of production, to idleness of men, to want, and will lead," he continued, "when that becomes acute enough, to political trouble; so that I think we should regard the situation as a whole and make an endeavor to furnish the necessary things to start industry as a whole."

"Now the financial situation of some of these countries is pretty bad. I do not believe this Government or American investors should loan at the present time to those nations to rehabilitate their domestic financial situations. What is needed are those things that are essential to starting industry—raw materials, machinery and equipment for the railroads. The breakdown of transportation is one of the serious difficulties in Europe."

"Personally I think it would be better that investors furnish money directly than if it were furnished indirectly through further Government loans. There is a disposition in France and England to feel that it would be wise and just for us to forego the demand for the repayment of the large amounts of money we have loaned."

### McCumber Wants the Basis.

"At any time, or just at the present time," Senator McCumber (N. D.) said, "I mean really forego it," said Mr. Vanderlip.

"Upon what theory, Mr. Vanderlip?" asked Mr. McCumber. "That theory is variously expressed," he replied. "Generally I think it is that we came into the war pretty late; that we ought to take a very full share of the financial burden because the situation has become so desperate for those nations that came into the war earliest and bore the full brunt of the war and the financial burdens entailed by it."

"We are not getting any territory or any reparations, are we?" Senator Knox suggested.

Mr. Vanderlip: "None whatever."

Senator Knox: "Do you not think that is a pretty fair offset to what they owe us?"

Mr. Vanderlip: "I am not advocating this statement of duty, you understand. I think this sentiment is increasing and I think therefore it is doubtful if the debt ought to be increased in the face of that sentiment."

Senator Brandegee: "How much have we loaned to France and England?"

Mr. Vanderlip: "Oh, have I loaned to the Allies \$5,500,000,000. We have loaned to France \$2,800,000,000, and my recollection is about \$4,500,000,000 to England. I was going on to say that I thought was the way to handle the situation. I believe that the Governments of the several countries that are in a position to furnish the necessary material to start their industries might well unite in an international loan."

### Would Make Loans of Materials.

"All the lending Governments would need to do would be to have a sufficient amount of interest in the matter to appoint a large number of bankers—this is too big for any single interest to handle—and I think those bankers with

Inquiry Virtually Comes to an End When Bribery Story Is Exploded.

### RED CROSS GOT TEXT

Root, Who Compared It With Summary, Says Latter Was Accurate.

### HE SHOWED IT TO LODGE

Former Secretary of State Testifies That Davison Was Not Pledged to Secrecy.

### Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee failed to develop the expected sensation in its initial sitting to-day to investigate the possession of treaty texts by people in New York, and to-night the inquiry seems to be practically at a standstill.

Henry P. Davison, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co. and head of the International League of Red Cross Societies, told the committee he brought a copy back from Europe which he procured there through Thomas W. Lamont, also a member of the Morgan firm and now an adviser to the American Peace Mission. Mr. Davison had no idea of impropriety in his possession of it. His Red Cross work made it important for him to know the treaty in detail.

He rather expected copies to be as freely circulated in America as they were in Europe. But when he got home and found they were not he kept his copy to himself. He never showed it to any of his partners or to anybody else to read except to Ethel Root, formerly United States Senator and once Secretary of State.

### Root Showed Copy to Lodge.

Mr. Davison explained the intimate relation between the League of Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies that is undertaking to direct the rehabilitation of Europe. That relationship made it necessary for him to know about the league and the treaty conditions.

Mr. Root was the witness who occupied most of the session. He came as a volunteer witness and was first heard. He had examined the copy of the treaty Mr. Davison loaned him and had shown it to Senator Lodge. He found little in it that had not already been given the public in the summary semi-officially published of it.

As to the possession of copies by a few persons in this country Mr. Root explained that as a matter of technique in negotiations the German Government had a perfect right to publish the treaty text when it did; either party to it was entitled at that stage to publish it if it desired.

Mr. Root indicated pretty clearly in answer to questions that he thought it would have been better if the President had maintained closer relations with the Senate and from time to time informed it of the progress of negotiations.

### Apparently Against League.

Likewise he admitted that in studying the treaty he had not paid much attention to conditions affecting details of European affairs. He did not believe in America being involved in them. On this point his answers left Republican